



HERRINGBONE HOUSES

The General Fireproofing Co.





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Residence of Mme. Bachrach, Chevy Chase, Md.
Architects, Wood, Donn & Deming

Herringbone Houses

Being a presentation of some of the advantages of cementine construction for houses, together with mention of products of

The General Fireproofing Co.,
of Youngstown, Ohio

to wit:

PIN-CONNECTED GIRDER FRAMES, COLD TWISTED LUG BARS, EXPANDED METAL, TRUSSIT, HERRINGBONE EXPANDED STEEL LATH, KEY AND GENFIRE EXPANDED METAL LATH, BOSTON STEEL LATH, UNIVERSAL STEEL CORNER BEAD, ALLUNITED STEEL STUDDING, CRIMPED AND U FURRING, AND

Allsteel

FURNITURE AND FILING EQUIPMENT

concerning which information may be had as well at branch offices at

161 Devonshire St.,	-	Boston, Mass.	416 Hennen Building	-	New Orleans, La.
156 Fifth Avenue,	-	New York.	420 Lincoln Trust Building,	-	St. Louis.
794 Drexel Building,	-	Philadelphia.	115 Adams St.,	-	Chicago.
725 Fourteenth St., N. W.,	-	Washington, D. C.	82 Second St.,	-	San Francisco,

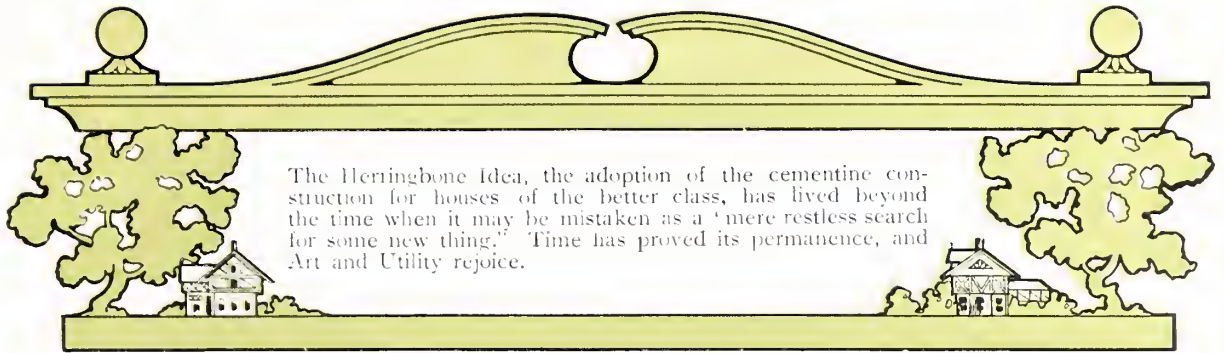
and from agents in all cities of importance.

"It Will Stop a Fire, You Know"

FORM A-39-1



Office Building of The General Fireproofing Company at Youngstown, Ohio
Siding formed by cement plaster applied over Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath



THERE is much to be considered when one plans a home. An arrangement of rooms that meets the needs of everyday comfort, an architectural design that bears the stamp of individuality, a choice of practical materials so that first cost may not be excessive, and that the outlay for maintenance may not transform the investment into an expense—all these call forth the exercise of ingenuity, of good taste, and of judgment founded in practical experience.

Stone and masonry offer many advantages for home building, but their use has been limited by the high cost. Wood has been used primarily because of the low cost of raw material, the facility with which it may be used, and the reasonably satisfactory results that have been secured.

Within the memory of the passing generation, wood was an encumbrance of the hills of the Eastern States. So that the land might be available for grain growing, it was "cleared." Forests were destroyed by fire when they were not immediately accessible to waterways which provided low-cost transportation to the market. When the cost of the lumber was regulated almost solely by the expense of transportation and manufacturing, and not by the supply, advantages of wood as a structural material, naturally, were overlooked. Its inflammability, forming a constant menace to lives and property, its lack of permanency, entailing frequent bills for paint to preserve and beautify it, the impossibility of maintaining, summer or winter, an even temperature in a house built of wood—these are some of the disadvantages that seemed to be inevitable, and the wooden house was accepted as a matter of course, the best for the money.

Because our forest wealth seemed to have no limit, we have been so prodigal in its use, that Necessity requires a substitute. The best grades of lumber used for the siding of houses have passed entirely



from the market, and within ten years the advance in the prices of the second and third grades has been more than 50%.

In a recent bulletin of the government Bureau of Forestry, statistics are given to show that the annual consumption of lumber in this country is about four times the increment. Even now we are exploiting the last great timber supply on this continent—the Pacific coast forests.

So, as we have said, Necessity required a substitute for wood, and in her search for the substitute, the Parent of Progress found something better,—a new material, Reinforced Concrete, which meets wood in point of price, and which possesses the advantages of being fire-proof and not subject to deterioration from any cause.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY manufactures a complete system of materials for reinforcing concrete—Pin-Connected Girder Frames, Cold Twisted Lug Bars, and Expanded Metal—which are used largely throughout the United States in the construction of Fire-proof mill buildings, factories, warehouses, and similar structures, where heavy loads tax the strength of the building. On page 27 there are illustrations of the use of our System. Wood buildings could be built little cheaper than these fireproof indestructible structures of reinforced concrete.

Another of our products is Trussit, by which fireproof roofs can be built at approximately the cost of wood roofs.

We are the largest manufacturers in the world of Metal Lath, Steel Studding, and other materials for the erection of steel-and-plaster fireproof partitions. It was in the construction of such partitions that Metal Lath was first used. Its advantages for the construction of the outside walls—the “siding”—led many architects of prominence to advocate the cementine construction. The use of our Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath as the foundation for cement siding has become so general that cement plaster houses frequently are referred to as Herringbone Houses.

It is the primary purpose of this booklet to emphasize the points of excellence of the Herringbone House. The pictures tell better than words how well this type may be adapted to widely differing architectural styles. They suggest the fact that where beauty, excellence of construction, and permanence rather than cost are the primary considerations Herringbone is used. Yet builders' experience proves conclusively that wood siding, “lap boards” as they commonly are termed, or shingles, with their many disadvantages, will cost not less, and prob-

ably more, than Herringbone and cement siding. It also is clear that the architects who are designing Herringbone Houses are leaders in the profession,—and many of them have chosen this type of construction for their own homes.

Briefly, Herringbone is used in this way:

After the frame of the house is erected, the sheathing, or rough siding, is nailed to the studding. It is preferable that the siding be applied diagonally—"on the bias"—rather than straight, as this greatly stiffens the framing. Over the siding $3\frac{1}{8}$ -inch wood strips are nailed, or strips of metal, crimped or U shaped, are stapled, and to these furring strips, Herringbone Lath is fastened by staples or wire. The purpose of the strips is to allow sufficient space behind the lath so that when the plaster is applied, it may completely envelop the metal, and protect it from corrosion. Herringbone is unique in this respect—that the coat of plaster applied on the front side will, if it is of the proper consistency, spread about the strands, and completely envelop them. Some architects, as an additional precaution against corrosion, specify that the lath be painted or galvanized, and it may be had with either of these finishes.

Several coats of cement plaster are used, and the last may be finished in any one of a number of ways—smooth, by being worked with a wooden float; slightly roughened, by covering the float with burlaps; or where a rougher finish is desired, the surface may be worked with a trowel, small pebbles of uniform size may be imbedded, or by means of a wisp of twigs—the Germans, who excel in cement finishing, call it a "besom"—very wet mortar, rich in cement, may be thrown on in drops, giving a surface of any desired degree of roughness.

The matter of plastering should be left to the judgment of the architect, whose knowledge of local materials and methods enables him to write specifications which will insure the best results. We have, however, copies of specifications that have been used successfully and these will be furnished to architects, owners or plasterers who may be interested in receiving them.

Herringbone Houses do not show the thumb marks of time. No paint is required to preserve or beautify. The walls grow stronger, more stone-like with age, are free from cracks, seams and joints, and will not burn. Such a house is cool and comfortable in summer, warm in winter, commands a low insurance rate, and insures greater safety—in short, provides all the advantages of stone or masonry at the cost of wood, and is from every standpoint ideal.



Residence, Mrs. Cyrus Strong, Binghamton, N. Y.



Residence, Joseph F. McGowin, Mobile, Ala.

Architect, R. E. Smith



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, Mrs. Alfred H. Rice, Youngstown, O.
Architects, H. F. Kling and C. W. Buchanan



Residence, General R. F. Ligon, Montgomery, Ala.
Architect, Benjamin Bosworth Smith



Country Home, E. M. Barton, Sedgeley Farm, Hinsdale, Ill.
Architects, Frost & Granger



Residence, W. W. Willets, Highland Park, Ill.
Architect, Frank Lloyd Wright

HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, Geo. A. Flaccus, Wheeling, W. Va.

Architect, N. A. Olston



Residence, T. C. Colket, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Architect, D. Knickerbacker Boyd



Cincinnati Country Club, Cincinnati, Ohio

Architects, Elzner & Anderson



Residence, Mrs. A. M. Kingan, Chevy Chase, Md.

Architects, S. H. H. & Mottier



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, C. T. Church, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Architect, F. T. Cornell



Residence, I. H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas
Architects, C. W. Bulger & Son



Residence, John O'Keefe, Saginaw, Mich.

Architect, Clarence L. Cowles



Residence, F. G. Darlington, Indianapolis, Ind.

Architects, Foltz & Parker



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, W. F. Vernon, Beechmont, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Architect, J. H. McGuire



Residence, Harry Long, Indianapolis, Ind.

Architects, Foltz & Parker



Residence, H. J. Schlacks, Architect, Wilmette, Ill.



Residence, S. Scott Joy, Birmingham, Ala.

Architects, Wheelock, Joy & Wheelock



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, H. E. White, Youngstown, O.



Residence, W. H. Storrs, Knoxville, Tenn.

Architect, L. C. Waters



Residence, C. A. Stillman, Birmingham, Ala.

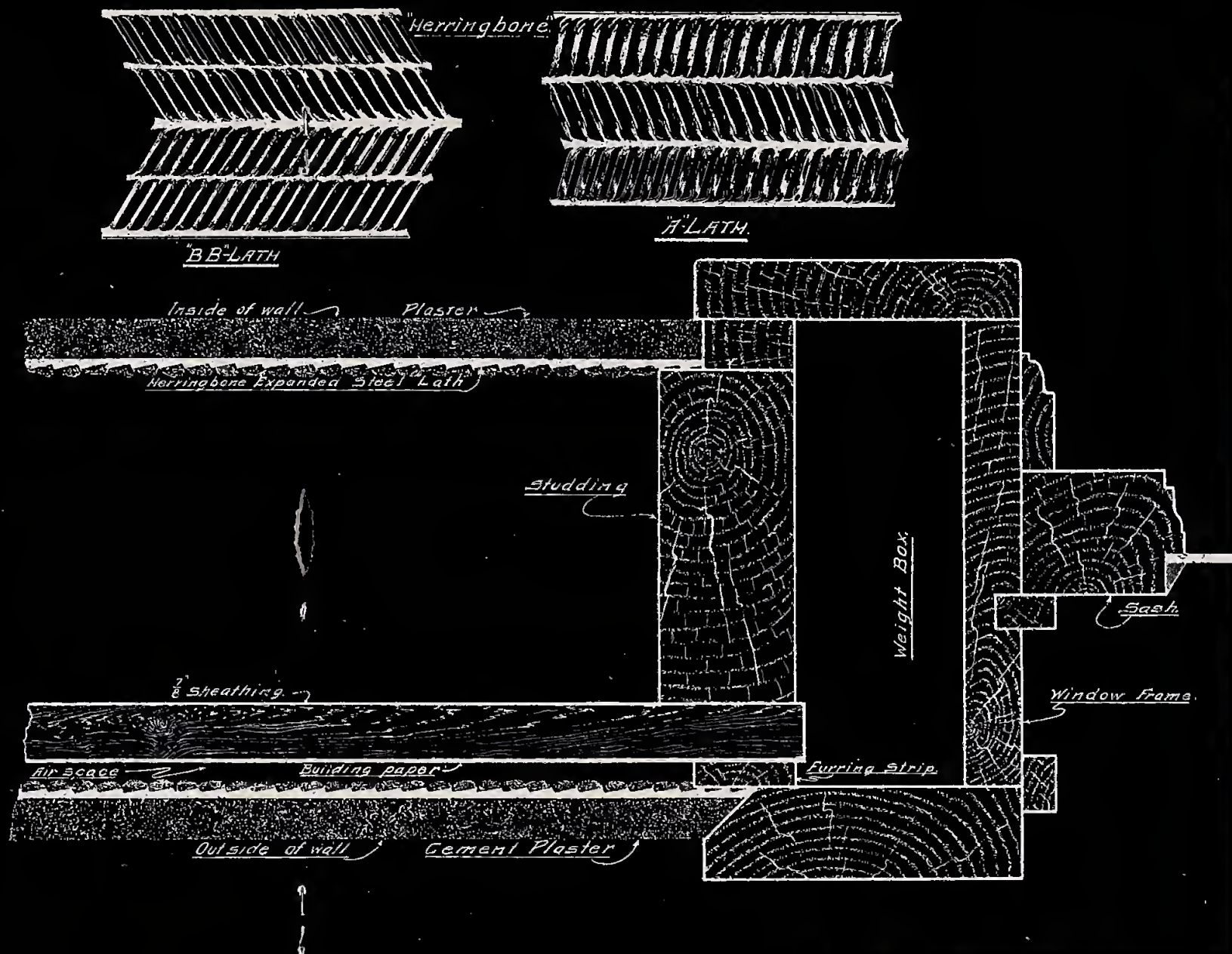
Architects, Miller & Martin



Residence, Noah H. Swayne, 2d., Haverford, Pa.

Architects, M. H. W. & Roberts





TYPICAL WALL CONSTRUCTION.

THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING CO.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

HERRINGBONE CONSTRUCTION.

SCALE full size. MARCH 18-1909.

H.S.	O.K.	APPROVED	REVISED	B-786.
T.H.S.	A.C.S.	Hew.		
G.H.S.				



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Architect, Frank B. Meade

Residence, J. P. Young, Youngstown, O.



Residence, D. W. Kempner, Galveston, Tex.
Architects, Mauran, Russell & Garden



New Orphans' Home, Indianapolis, Ind.

Architects, Foltz & Parker



A row of moderate-priced Herringbone Houses on Linwood Ave., Ardmore, Pa.

Architect, H. S. Price



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, Arthur P. Baugh, Wynnewood, Pa.

Architect, D. Knickerbocker Boyd



San Marco Apartments, Seattle, Wash.

Architects, Saunders & Lawton



Residence, E. Wilson, Los Angeles, Cal.

Architects, Dennis & Farwell



Residence, S. Marx, Birmingham, Ala.

Architect, Wm. E. Spink



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, Pomery Powers, Los Angeles, Cal.

Architect, A. L. Haley



Residence, Wm. J. Bliesner, Architect, Hollywood, Cal.



Residence, J. M. Davidge, Binghamton, N. Y.

Architects, T. I. Lacey & Son



Residence, Dr. Bradshaw, High Point, N. C.

Architect, Wm. P. Ross



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Residence, S. L. Orr, Evansville, Ind.

Architects, Harris & Shopbell



Residence, W. H. Knowles, Pensacola, Fla.

Architect, F. Ausfeld



Residence, Rev. R. S. Van Cleve, Erie, Pa.

Architect, C. Paxton Cady



Residence, Mrs. L. O. Stevens, Macon, Ga.

Architect, Curran R. Ellis



HERRINGBONE HOUSES



Chi Psi Fraternity House, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

Architect, F. H. Gouge



Chenango Silk Mills Office, Binghamton, N. Y.

Architect, H. Tiffany



Stable at Residence of T. C. Colket, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Architect, D. Knickerbocker Boyd



Stable at Residence of Henry Siegel, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Architects, W. H. Howe & Son



SYSTEM FOR REINFORCING CONCRETE



The General Fireproofing Co. System in use in the construction of a modern fireproof reinforced concrete building for the Victor Talking Machine Co., at Camden, N. J.

Pin-Connected Girder Frames, Cold Twisted Lug Bars, Expanded Metal.

Architects, Ballinger & Perrot

Which will you build?

Fireproof Reinforced Concrete,

Or The Other Kind.



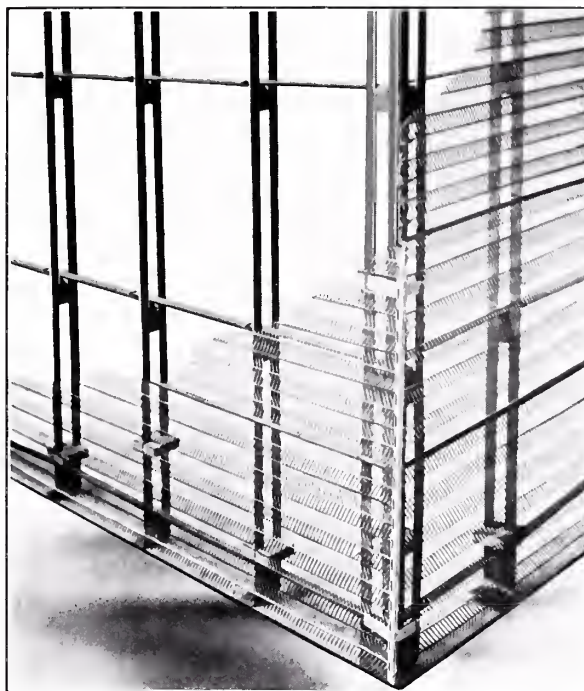
The building that did *not* burn is the ALLSTEEL Furniture factory at Youngstown, O. Reinforced concrete, with brick curtain walls. The General Fireproofing Co. System of Pin-Connected Girder Frames used throughout. The building that *did* burn was "slow-burning" construction—the property of another company.



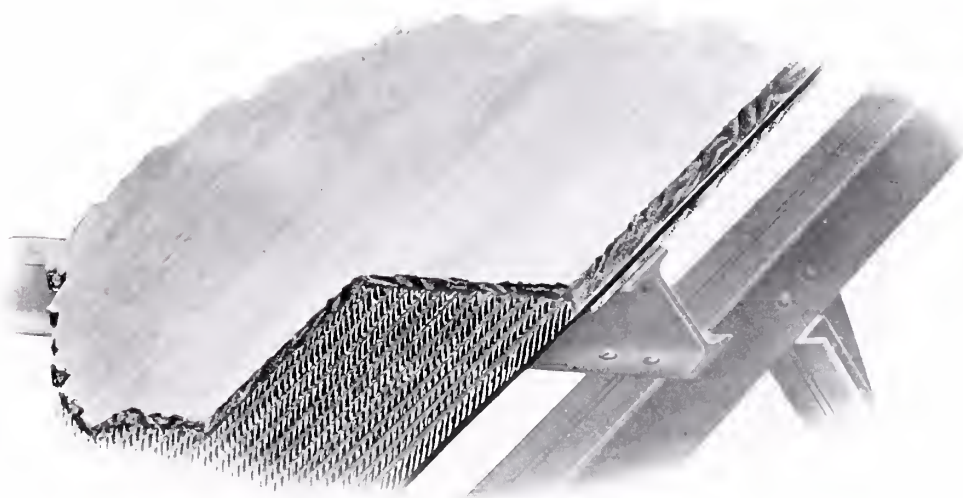
The New Plaza Hotel, New York City
Partitions throughout constructed with Herringbone and Universal Steel Corner Bead
Architect, H. J. Hardenbergh



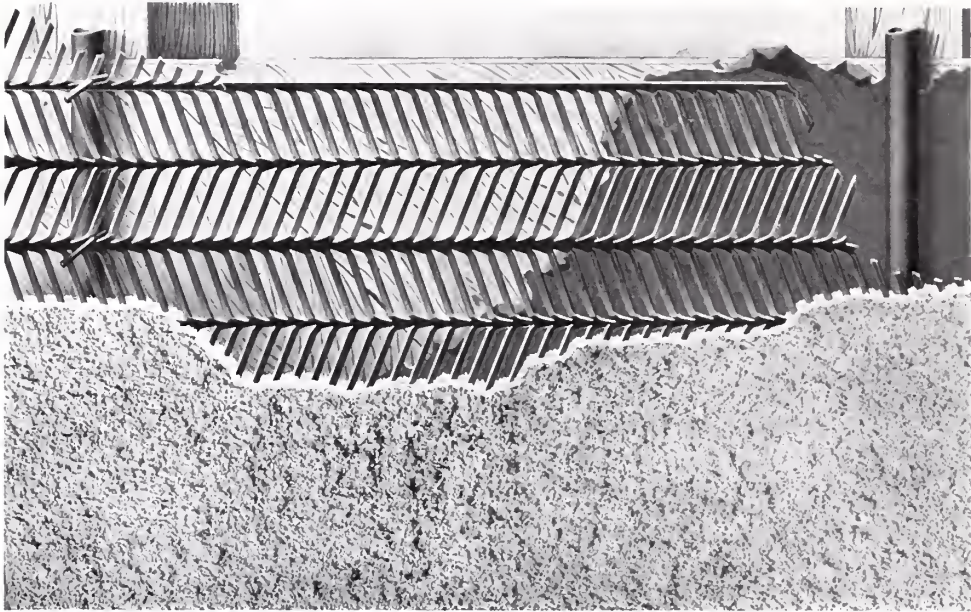
New York City Colleges
Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath used in construction of partitions throughout
Architects, Geo. B. Post & Sons



Typical Construction, Fireproof Hollow Partition
Allunit Steel Studding. Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath
Universal Steel Corner Bead



Typical Fireproof Roof Construction with *Truss*



Typical Cement Siding Construction
Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath and U Furring

IN the usual construction for cement siding, wood sheathing is nailed diagonally to the frame of the house and is covered with damp-proof paper. Furring strips, spaced over the studding, are applied, and Herringbone is stapled over the studding. The wall is then ready for plastering.

Metal Furring, Crimped or U-shaped, is replacing wood furring, because the moisture in the wet plaster causes the wood to swell, and because it costs less in place.

In connection with cement siding, all furring should be thoroughly painted.

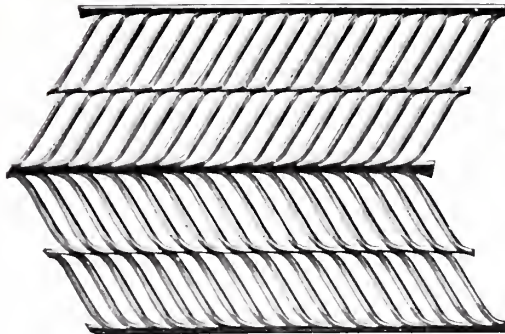
U Furring is supplied in 8-foot lengths, 12 pieces in a bundle. The stock size, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, weighs approximately 9 pounds per 100 feet. Where it is desired, we furnish $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch and $\frac{5}{8}$ -inch U Furring.

Crimped Furring is furnished in coils of 21 feet, in widths and approximate weights, as follows:

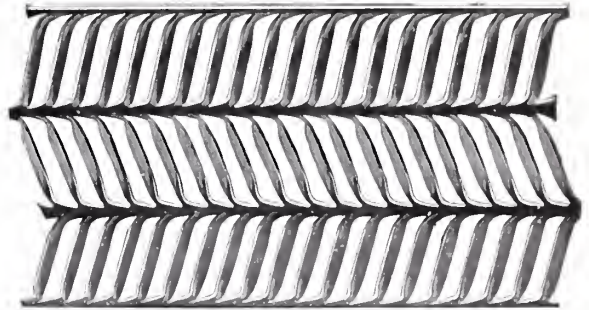
1-inch.....	weighing .0835 pounds per foot
$\frac{3}{4}$ -inch.....	weighing .0627 pounds per foot
$\frac{1}{2}$ -inch.....	weighing .0417 pounds per foot



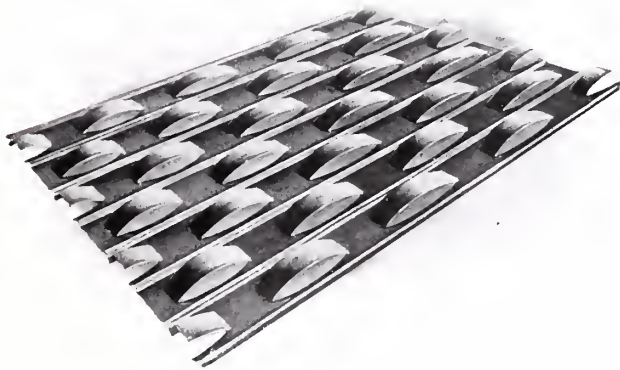
Crimped Furring



Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath
"BB" Grade



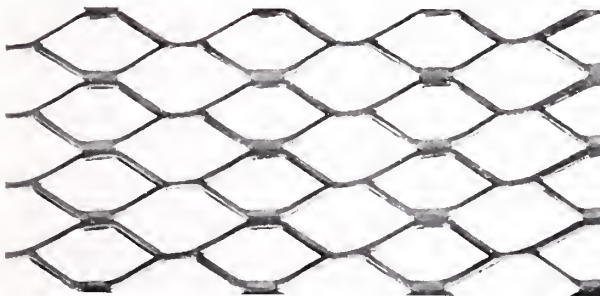
Herringbone Expanded Steel Lath
"A" Grade



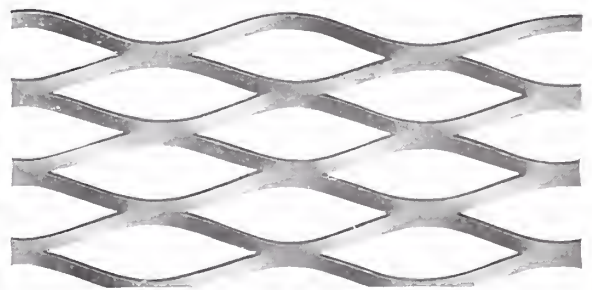
Boston Steel Lath



Universal Steel Corner Bead



Key Expanded Steel Lath



Genfire Expanded Metal Lath



THE GENERAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY



Bird's-Eye View of Works of The General Fireproofing Company, Youngstown, Ohio

NO MORE EXPENSIVE THAN WOOD.

LOWER FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

NO

PAINT BILLS.

DURABLE AS STONE.



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